



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

their freedom from diseases contemplated by the immigration laws of the United States.

Reports of communicable diseases in Yokohama have been received at the consulate-general, as follows: For the week ended February 26: Enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death; diphtheria, 8 cases, 6 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. For the week ended March 5: Enteric fever, 3 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* recommended, March 23, for rejection. For Honolulu, 30; for San Francisco, 3.

MEXICO.

Reports from Tampico—Mortuary statistics—Health conditions favorable—Mortality from pneumonia—Stegomyia and Anopheles mosquitoes increasing.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, April 3 and 10, as follows: Week ended April 1, 1905. Mortuary statistics: Senile debility, 2; tuberculosis pulmonalis, 3; pneumonia, 4; intermittent fever, 3; septicæmia, 1; Bright's disease, 1; peritonitis, traumatic, 1; ulcer of the leg, 1; railroad accident, 1; cachexia (malarial), 1; total, 18. Estimated population (large), 20,000. Mortality rate, 46.80.

At this season of the year health conditions are more favorable than at any other time.

Mortuary report for the week ended April 8, 1905.—Fevers, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 3; drowned, 1; pneumonia, 5; scirrhus of the liver, 3; epilepsy, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1; traumatic injury, 1; ascites, 1; diarrhea 2; congenital debility, 1; total, 21. Mortality rate on basis of 20,000 population, 54.60. Attention is invited to the number of deaths occurring from pneumonia.

Sanitary conditions here remain about the same, except that *Stegomyia* and *Anopheles* are increasing gradually, while the *Culex*, gnats, and sand flies are decreasing slightly, probably because the first two mentioned can better stand the hot weather now prevailing.

Report from Veracruz—Mortality—Sewerage system in operation—Destruction or oiling of mosquito-breeding places.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 6, as follows:

The last reported case of yellow fever at Veracruz was on December 29, 1904. No quarantinable disease has been reported during 1905. During the 4 weeks ended March 25 there were recorded in the city of Veracruz (population 33,000) 137 deaths from all causes, making an annual death rate of 53.95 per 1,000. Of this number 8 deaths were due to pernicious fever, 1 to remittent fever, and 44 to tuberculosis.

The rainy season proper has not yet begun, and mosquitoes are not abundant. I have found several specimens of *Culex*, but only one of *Stegomyia*. A sewerage system is in operation, and about one-fourth of the city is connected therewith. I am informed by the Veracruz board of health that the registry and daily inspection of nonimmunes